### SPAIN LOOKS TO GERMANY.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS MAY REACH A CRITICAL STAGE TO-DAY.

Spanish Commissioners Will Try to Avoid a Rupture and Seek to Delay an Acceptance or Rejection of Our Terms Until the Queen Regent Has Consulted Emperor William-Spain Maintains Her Claim to the Philippines-Prime Minister Sagasta Affects Surprise at the Contemplated Visit of the Kaiser-The Queen Regent Has Personally Invited Him to Visit Spain-To-Day's Session of the Joint Commission in Paris Will Call for Firmness on the Part of Our Representatives.

Special Cable Despatches to THE BUN.

PARIS. Nov. 11.-Spain is making a final effort to secure at least the friendly interposition of the European powers in her trouble with the United States, and her appeal has not been altogether in vain. France has replied that she has already given her good offices as the medium through which the preliminary peace negotiations were carried on, but inasmuch as she is now furnishing hospitality to the Joint Commission it would be unbecoming for her to exercise her slight influence on one side or the other. The reply of Russia is not known The current version in the diplomatic world is that it was friendly, but empty.
It is in Berlin that Spain has gained some

encouragement. The promised visit of Emperor William was the first result of the official invitation from Madrid sent by the Queen Regent, and although no reply had been received at the last advices, the invitation would hardly have been given if there had not been reason to hope that it would be accepted.

The Spanish commission will now seek pre-texts to delay the negotiations until the opportunity offers to consult Emperor William at Cadiz or Madrid on Nov. 19 or 20.

The correspondent of THE SUN again re ceived emphatic assurances to-day from the highest Spanish authority that Spain will never sade the American demands for the Philippiles. But for the reason just indicated Spain will probably try to avoid a rupture at the next session of the conference. It is difficult to imagine what excuse will be proffered for delay. because the situation does not admit of further argument, and the Americans can, with perfect fairness, insist on the acceptance or rejection of their terms. It is practically certain that they will do so.

The penalty of a failure to adopt a firm policy at this juncture might easily be endless and most serious complications. European diplo-macy dreads above all things accomplished facts. It will sometimes go to great lengths to prevent their consummation, but once accomplished it rarely interferes. The present is a moment when this diplomatic truism is of supreme importance. It is by no means foreign to the situation to point out that England's extensive war preparations are a greater guarantee to America that she will be allowed to settle her affair with Spain without interference than any other factor. The British armament at the present crisis may be only a coincidence. but it is worth as much to America as though it was undertaken for her special benefit.

It is possible to dispose once and for all of the Spanish pretension that there is any ground for misunderstanding the language of the protocol in regard to the Philippines by the following fants from official sources:

At the first interview between President Mo-Kinley, Secretary of State Day and French Ambassador Cambon, held for the purpose of communicating to the latter the American demands, the President read a draft, which had been prepared in the identical language of the articles of the protocol

Except to the word "possession" instead of 'disposition" in the third article, M. Cambon did not object to any other point, but remarked: "Mr. President, that word 'possession' trans-lates very harshly into Spanish. Cannot we employ a smoother equivalent?"

President McKinley refused to concede any moderation of the exact meaning of the word "possession." A moment later some one suggested "disposition," and the President seized it, saying:

That is even broader and more sweeping in its signification. I will accept that." The word "possession" was never before the Spanish Government, nor was it ever in the protocol before or after the signing of that

document. The result of the foregoing interview at the White House was embodied in the formal demands and sent to M. Cambon by Judge Day on July 30. The Spanish reply to this was the letter of the Spanish Foreign Minister of Aug

7, the substance of which was cabled to THE Bun more than a week ago. The official text of a portion of Duke Almodovar de Blo's letter of Aug. 7, referring to the Philippines, as given in the American reply

submitted at Wednesday's session of the conference, is as follows: The terms relating to the Philippines seem

to our understanding to be quite indefinite. On the one hand the ground on which the United States believe themselves entitled to occupy the bay, the harbor and the city of Manila pending the conclusion of the treaty of peace cannot be that of conquest, since in spite of the blockade maintained by sea by the American fleet, in spite of the siege established on land by natives supported and provided for by the American Admiral, Manila still holds its own and the Spanish standard still waves over the city.

On the other hand, the whole archipelago of the Philippines is in the power and under the sovereignty of Spain. Therefore the Govern-ment of Spain thinks that the temporary occupation of Manila should constitute a guarantee It is stated that a treaty of peace shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines, but as the intentions of the Federal Government, by repression, remain veiled, therefore the Spanish Government must declare that while accepting the third condition they do not a priori renounce the sovereignty of Spain over the archipelago, leaving it to the negotiators to agree as to such re-forms which the condition of these possessions and the level of culture of their natives may

The Government of her Majesty accepts the third condition with the above-mentioned dec-

This letter was taken to President McKinley by M. Cambon, the latter representing it to be a acceptance of the American terms. The President and Secretary Day, after consultation, were unable to agree with M. Cambon that it constituted an unconditional acceptance and, therefore, in order that there should be no possible misunderstanding, a protocol was prepared precisely as it now exists and sent on

Aug. 10 to M. Cambon. Secretary Day's letter accompanying the draft of the protocol removes all doubt that the American position was perfectly clear. It was brief, and the following was almost its exact anguage: "Although you regard the Duke Almodovar de Rio's communication of the 7th last as constituting acceptance by Spain of the conditions upon which this Government will consent to negotiate for peace, the President considers that in view of the possibility of a misunderstanding by reason of circuitous telegraphic transmission, the use of code and dif-ferent innguages, it is better to submit to the United States terms in the form of a protocol."

There was no other communication until the protocol was signed unconditionally five days

Madaid, Nov. 11,-At the Cabinet council

held resterday, over which the Queen Regent of Spain presided. Premier Sagasta reviewed ho situation abroad and remarked that there had been an improvement therein since Lord Salisbury's declaration in regard to Egypt. A letter from Senor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Peace Commission, was read, reiterating his previous statements that America declines to assume the Cuban debt and demands possession of the Philippines.

The Heraldo declares that the Government is bound to maintain the sovereignty of Spain over the Philippines.

The transport ship Gailliard, with repatriated soldiers on board, has arrived at Barcelona. There were twenty-three deaths during the vorage and 100 of the sick are in a serious con-

El Correco Militar says that a Marquisate will be conferred upon Senor Montero Rics, President of the Spanish Peace Commission, and Grand Crosses of various orders upon the other

Commissioners. Senor Canalejas visited the Queen Regent to day. Great importance is attached to the visit, because of the probability of his returning to political association with Senor Sagasta, in which case Senor Canalejas is likely to obtain

portfolio in the Ministry.

The Spanish Ambassador at Berlin says that Emperor William will not land in Spain. It is not known definitely whether he will or but the Queen Regent sent a letter to him personally asking him to come to Madrid. Already it is constantly officially announced that the visit, if his Majesy comes, will have no political object. It is thought that as the Emperor is aware that the United States is watching him he may not acept the Queen Regent's invitation, which however, is only the usual courtesy to a sovereign visiting another's dominions.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—The Cologne Gazette im-

resses upon the public that Emperor Wiliam's proposed visit to Cadiz will be strictly neognito. The long sea voyage, it says, will be taken solely to avoid a too rapid change from the climate of Palestine, where the weather has been extremely hot.

LONDON, Nov. 11 .- THE SUN'S Madrid correspondent telegraphs that a long Cabinet council was held last night, at which the Ministers discussed the instructions to be sent to the President of the Spanish Peace Commission for his guidance at Saturday's meeting of the joint commission. Prime Minister Sa gasta will instruct the Spanish represen tatives to resolutely maintain Spain's rights and sovereignty in the Philippines. vate instructions have also been telegraphed to Senor Montero Rios, the President of the commission. The Ministers do not consider that the latest memorandum of the Americans is an ultimatum, hoping that the instructions recently sent to Senor Montero Rios will lead to some satisfactory arrangement. A definite course will be taken Saturday, according to the reply of the Americans. The despatch adds that Emperor William will call only at Cartagena and Cadiz.

A despatch to the Standard from Madrid by way of the frontier, whence it was telegraphed to-day, says that Prime Minister Sagasta and his colleagues were quite surprised to hear of Emperor William's contemplated visit, and the other officials were amazed. The Madrid press is inadvisedly jumping at the conclusion that the visit will have an interna tional political significance, coming when the negotiations with the United States have entered the critical, decisive and final stage The entire Spanish press echoes the popular desire to see Germany take the lead, with the cooperation of France and Russia, ir favor of maintaining Spain's rights of sovereignty in the Philippines. The intelligence that has been received in Madrid as to the inflexible attitude of the United States respecting the Cuban and Philippine debts and the ceasion of the Philippines causes such indignation that Señor Sagasta and his colleagues will require uncommon energy to avoid a rash rupture. Some influential papers infer that Germany means to resume the friendliness shown by the prolonged stay of the German warships in

Manila Bay. The Berlin correspondent of the Standard describes the American Navy as being still ready for war. He agrees that the United States should not assume either the Cuban or Philippine debts, which, he says, were almost entirely contracted by Spanish officials for their own

MUST HOLD THE PHILIPPINES. Our Elections Indorse McKinley, Says the

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN LONDON, Nov. 11 .- The Pall Mall Gasette, commenting upon the American elections, says that the burial of the silver fallacy is a result upon which the United States may be congratulated heartily, but there is that other re suit which is equally a matter for congratulation. The voting is an indorsement of the con-viction of President McKinley that America must have the Philippines and all of them.

# SPAIN FIGHTING FOR DELAY.

The Administration, However, Confident That She Will Accede to Our Demands. WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- A very hopeful feel-

ing exists in Government circles concerning the outcome of the peace negotiations in Paris The daily reports from Mr. Day, Chairman of Spanish representatives, while combatting the demand of the Americans that Spain must cede the Philippines to the United States, have not gone so far as to formally declare that the negotiations will be broken off if the American Commissioners do not modify their demands.

commissioners do not modify their demands. It is believed by the officials here, who are guided in their opinions by Mr. Day's cabled statements, that Spain has no intention of causing a rupture and will uitimately accede to the demands of the United States. To Spanish liking for controversy is attributed much of the delay in coming to some sort of an agreement, although it is recognized that Spain is delaying final adjustment until the last moment possible.

While the Spanish Commissioners have not gone to the extent of notlifying the American Commissioners that the negotiations will be broken off if the American demands are not modified, they have, according to the official advices to this Government, let it be known to the respectatives of the United States that they can never accept the conditions imposed. They have changed their original defiant attitude to one that admits of the construction that it is an appeal for mercy, in declaring, informally, of course, that the cession of the Philippoines to the United States would result in the overthrow of the present form of Government in Spain. They have even made a personal appeal, not directly, it is understood, but in such a manner that it would be presented to the American Commissioners' that if a treaty was signed ceding the Philippines to the United States they, the Spanish representatives, could not return to Spain with safety.

These advices from Paris have naturally the test of the American Commissioners' that

to the United States they, the Spails representatives, could not return to Spain with safety.

These advices from Paris have naturally made the Administration more hopeful that the outcome will be as this Government desires. Everybody connected with the peace negotiations at this end of the line appears to be satisfied that Spain will not do anything that will cause a resumption of hostilities. That she may appeal to the powers is not doubted, and Emperor William's coming visit to Spanish ports is regarded with all the more interest for that reason, but the diplomatic officers of the United States abroad have done a little sounding on their own account at the capitais at which they are stationed, and what they have learned has satisfied the Administration that there will be no European interference.

Medical School at Nashville Barned.

Medical School at Nashville Burned. CHATTANOGGA, Tenn., Nov. 11.-The medical department of the University of Tennessee at Nashville was destroyed by fire this morning. Robert Page, a fireman, was killed by falling walls, and William Silvers was injured by a cut

If You Have a Private Stable in New York

# WILMINGTON IS ORDERLY.

THE NEW MAYOR DECLARES THAT VIOLENCE MUST STOP.

'Red Shirts' and "Rough Riders" Bent on Mischief, but the New Government Decides to Stop It-Three Men Banished -Military Parade to Cow the Negroes.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 11.-This city is emarkably quiet to-night after the turmoil and terrible race conflict of yesterday. The military are doing police duty at the request of the city authorities, although no martial law has been proclaimed. There are five companies on duty. They are the Fayetteville Riflemen, the Clinton Guards, the Kinston Naval Reserves, the Wilmington Light Infantry, and the Wilmington Naval Reserves. Col. Walker Taylor is in command, with Lieut .-Col. George L. Morton as aide.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon there was a military parade through the principal streets. The five companies were in line and were accompanied by two Colt's rapid-fire guns mounted on wagons, and a one-pounder Hotchkiss. The soldiers were cheered enthusiastically by the white people all along the line of march. The chief object of the demonstration was to impress the negroes with the resources for the maintenance of order now at hand. It also served to reassure many white people and prepare the people for the more confident reception of the following proclamation which Mayor Waddell issued to-

The comparatively few persons in this city who seem disposed to abuse the opportunity of carrying arms which recent events afforded, and who are do ing some very foolish talking, are hereby notified that no further turbulence or disorderly conduct will be tolerated. They are notified that a regular police force will preserve order and every peacable citizen, black and white, will be protected in his person and property. No armed patrol, except those authorized by the Chief of Police, will appear on the streets. Justice is satisfied. Vengeance is cruel and accursed

A. W. WADDELL, Mayor. The most interesting occurrence here yesterday after the rioting was the sending of ex-Chief of Police John R. Mellon, Justice of the Peace R. H. Bunting, who is also United States Commissioner, and C. H. Gilbert, an ex-policeman, out of the city. A company of "Red Shirts" from the Fifth ward was determined to drive them out of the city or kill them. They were taken from a squad of "Red Shirts" by the military and escorted to the Light Infantry Armory for protection. Later they were escorted under military guard to the Atlantic Coast Line station and put upon the 3:30 Wilmington-Newbern train for transportation to a place of safety. When last heard from they were in Newbern, but the citizens of that place "suggested" that there were yet more healthful ocalities, and they disappeared.

The sending of the three men out of the city as a safety precaution is very much regretted by conservative people especially, because one of them, B. H. Bunting, is a United States Commissioner, and respect for his office, they say, should have been a protection. However, his political record in cooperating with the negro element for the ascendancy in local government had so embittered many people that it was feared that they could not be restrained

Late this afternoon Mayor Waddell called a seeting of the new Board of Aldermen. The purpose of the meeting was to devise ways and means to suppress lawlessness and stop "Red Shirts," "Bough Riders" and secret committees who seemed bent upon forcing tionable" citizens to leave the city, and the lamation published above is the outcome of the meeting. The session was behind closed

The negroes are thoroughly terrorized. Hundreds of them have left the city, fleeing through the country in all directions. To-night W. E. Henderson, the best-known negro lawyer here, asked for a military escort to the railroad station for himself and family.

The authorities are making a determined effort to put a stop to all violence. It is believed that the race war is about over. No negroes have been shot to-day and none of the wounded has died.

# FEDERAL PROTECTION ASKED,

The President's Advisers Are of Opinion

That He Has No Bight to Interfere. WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.-While it is believed that the situation in the two Carolinas has passed its gravest stage, much apprehension regarding the final outcome of the struggle for race supremacy is exhibited by the leading officials of the Government. The session of the Cabinet to-day was prolonged, and the principal question considered was whether or not the Government had any right to interfere in matters in North and South Carolina. No action was taken by the Cabinet, as no requests from the Governor of North Carolina or any State official for Federal intervention had been received. In the absence of such request the most that could be done at present was to refer the matter to the Attorney-General for his consideration.

Mr. B. R. Tolbert, Republican candidate for Congress in South Carolina, whose father was severely wounded and his brother and nephew killed as the result of the election troubles at Phoenix, called on President McKinley this afternoon, accompanied by National Committeeman Webster of South Carolina and E. H. Deas, a colored leader of that State. They were introduced by Solicitor-General Richards. Mr. Tolbert said that the death of Etheridge, which precipitated the attack on his father and brother was due to shots fired by the Democrats, who sought to intimidate the negroes. The senior Tolbert, who is Collector of Customs at Charleston, is now confined in the South Carolina Penitentiary to insure his safety.

Attorney-General Griggs was not present at Attorney-General Griggs was not present at the Cabinet meeting, but later in the day returned to the city, and the President asked Solicitor-General Richards to take Tolbert and the others to see Mr. Griggs. They laid the matter before him, and to-night Mr. Griggs called at the White House and gave his views to the President. Gen. Griggs declined to say anything on the subject, but from good authority it was learned that the Attorney-General will hold that nothing can be done in the matter as it now stands. In North Carolina the vioting has practically ceased, as the whites have obtained all they desired, having driven out of the State the negro editor Maniey and overturned the city Government of Wilmington. No further trouble is expected in South Carolina, and it is believed that the President has not the right to interfere.

Mr. Tolbert told the President this afternoon that he was satisfied that the people in he district were on a man hunt and that the killing of negroes, offensive and tooffensive, was liable to continue for some time. He showed documents intended to sustain his assertion that the trouble had been entirely without justification. He said he had telegraphed the Sheriff of his county asking for protection in his efforts to obtain certificates that the negroes had not been permitted to vote, and exhibited a telegram which the Sheriff had sent, saying that he was sick and could do nothing for Mr. Tolbert. He had also telegraphed the Governor for protection for himself and his father and brother.

Mr. Tolbert seemed to think that as his the Cabinet meeting, but later in the day re-

for protection for himself and his father and brother.

Mr. Tolbert seemed to think that as his father and brother were attacked because they were simply attempting to aid in securing material on which to base his claim for a contest, he and they should be protected by the National Government. This view will not be sustained by the President's legal selvisers, as it is difficult to see how the national authority can be evoked for the protection of any one man or any family. Mr. Tolbert maintained that his only offence consisted in asking the negroes to offer their votes and then make out certificates that they were

Auction Sale for Bank Creditors,

not permitted to cast them. For this his brother was mortally wounded and his father was badly wounded, and he feared for his own life. It was stated this evening that in case the rioting continued, as Mr. Tolbert seemed to think it would, and the State authorities made no short to protect the lives of the negroes, the President might interfere, but the officials herethink that the matter is about closed and that thore will be no Federal interference.

The attack on the negroes in the Carolinas has aroused the negro Republican leaders, and they will soon present to Mr. McKinley their views. Former Representative Cheats in of North Carolina, now Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, returned from his district to-day and immediately called on Assistant Attorney-General Boyd, who is also a North Carolinan. Mr. Cheatem expressed to Mr. Boyd the sorrow and indignation of the colored Republicans of North Carolina at the treatment which they had reselved during this election, and the feeling that if ever they were to be protected in their rights as citizens of the United States the time had come for the Government to take a firm stand in the matter. Mr. Cheatem said-to Tag Sur representative that there was no trouble in Warren county, where he voted, nor in his district, so that he could only speak from what he saw in the papers.

"It is significant," he said, "that every-

warren county, where he voted, nor in his district, so that he could only speak from what he saw in the papers.

"It is significant," he said, "that everywhere that the election passed off quietly, as it did where I was, the Republicans carried the day. There was no rioting in my part of the State, and the colored people voted as usual. I am filled with sorrow at the treatment accorded my race at Wilmington and elsewhere, and am sure that the negroes did nothing to provoke the attacks of the whites. They have made no attempt to resist the whites. They have made no attempt to resist the white people except to defend themselves. I think that the Government should protect the colored people in their rights as loyal elizans of the United States, such as I believe them to be. Something must be done, as the situation is very grave, and we feel that if nothing is done now there will be no hope for us in the future."

It was reported to night that Editor Manley was in Washington, but he could not be located. A colored man from North Carolina who knows Manley arrived here on a late train to-night and said that Manley came up earlier in the day and was now in New Jersey.

# SOUTH CABOLINA'S BACE ROW.

No More Lynching, but the Telbert Family Told to Move On.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 11,-There is now not likely to be any more lynching as the result of the race troubles here unless Circuit and White. the two chief negro figures in the original riot on Tuesday, are found. If they are caught no power can save them.

If any of the Tolberts return to the neigh porhood, according to to-night's reports, no jail could be strong enough to save them from the incensed white people of Greenwood county, who feel that this family incited all the

Notice was given to Jim Tolbert this morning that he must leave the country in thirty-six hours. His wife is Postmistress at McCormick. By 2 P. M. he had disappeared. His wife is preparing to leave, though the crowd sent him word that she and his children would be cared for and protected. A growd of white men left Abbeville to-day for a place in the county where J. M. Collins. a brother-in-law of State Chairman Tolbert lives, for the purpose of giving him a limited time to save that county. He is said to be aleader of the negroes. No violence to him was contemplated, but it was the intention to make him get out of the county by force if necessary.

John R. Tolbert and his son Joe are still here in the State prison for safe keeping. The old man's wounds were carefully dressed to-day. He is not wounded seriously, though thirty birdshot landed in his head and twenty-seven duck shot in his body. He is very weak from his three days' flight without proper attention, but is resting easily and is in no danger. The Sheriff of Greenwood telegraphs the Governor that he considers the trouble at an end and unless the contingencies indicated arise it is perfectly safe to say that there will be no more bloodshed. His wife is preparing to leave, though the

ROOSEVELT WRITES TO A NEWSGIRL Thanks for Winnie Horn's Support in the Election Just Won.

Winnie Horn, the newsgirl who sells papers at the foot of the elevated station at the north east corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, wrote a letter to Col. Roosevelt on Wednesday congratulating him on his election and informing him that she had done quite a little campaigning for him among her custom ers. In yesterday morning's mail she received the following letter:

Miss Winnis Hern.
My Dzar Young Friend: I thank you very much, and genuinely appreciate what you have done. It touches me very much, Very sincerely yours.

Col. Roosevelt's letter has been exhibited to all her newsboy friends and to all her customers by Winnie. She showed it to a Sun reporter last night, and explained how she came to re-

"I'm a Republican," she said, "and I wanted to see Col. Roosevelt elected because he's a fine gentleman and a brave soldier. So I just told all my men customers to vote for him and most all of them said they would When a stranger came to me to buy paper I always advised him to buy Republican paper, and most of the time they took my advice. I stopped buying the Democratic papers because it made me mad, the things they said about the Colonel. Of course I had to sell some Democratic papers. but I marked 'Vote for Roosevelt on them. and of course the men that bought them saw it. I won a lot of votes for the Governor, and after he was elected I just wrote him a letter and told him about it. I didn't know whether he'd answer it or not, but you see he did, and I'm going to keep the letter as long as I live.

#### DEWEY CABLES TO COL. ROOSEVELT. sends Congratulations from Manila-Col. Roosevelt's Big Mail.

OTSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 11.-Col. Roosevelt received a message to-day from the other side of the world. It was dated at Manila and read: "Accept my heartiest and most sincere congratulations. DEWEY."

Col. Roosevelt has ceased to worry over the way his congratulatory mail piles up on him. He simply smiles politely at each additional pile that comes in and lets it go at that. No man could attempt to read such a mail through unless he spent all his time on it and Col toosevelt takes it for granted that his good friends who write all these letters don't want him to do that. Some day soon he is going to

him to do that. Some day soon he is going to hire help and have them all gone over and acknowledgment made. He desires those who send him endiess chain letters to know that their letters are torn up and burned.

Col. Roosevelt was asked by one of his newspaper visitors to-day what he had to say about THE SUN's story of how Croker had fixed it unwith a combination of certain up-State Republicans to prevent his election. Col. Roosevelt gianced at the article and smiled. 'I was much interested,' he said, and repeated, ''I was much interested,' he said, and repeated, ''I was much interested.'' That was all any one could get out of him, but there was a flash in his eys that said much.

Col. Roosevelt has received innumerable invitations to speak at meetings and to various dinners. It had been his intention not to accept any of them. He therefore declined an invitation to the Miles dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria. His declination called forth so urgent a request for him to reconsider that he packed up his things and made a jump for the station, catching the 50% train. He will not return to Oyster Bay until Sudday morning.

### BEER FOR OUR BOYS AT MANILA Steamer Aztec Will Carry 10,000 Barrels for

San Francisco, Nov. 11.-The steamer Aztec which leaves here next week for Japan and China, carries 10,000 barrels of bottled beer Manila. Jackies on all our warehips now receive a bottle of beer every night at supper in lieu of grog, and the shipment is intended to satisfy this demand. The Aztec also takes potatoes, onions, and other vegetables. Among her cargo are 1900 hogsheads of American to-bacco for Kobe. for the United States satiors and soldiers at

"The Royal Limited." the famous five-hour train of the Isaltimore and Onio Railroad, leaving New York for Washington at I P. M., will, after Nov. 20, leave at 8 P. M., arriving Washington 8 P. M., and be composed exclusively of Pullman's parior and observation, care, smooting care and dining asse.—ide.

### CUBAN ARMY TO DISBAND.

GEN. GARCIA HEADS A COMMITTEE TO VISIT PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

Military Governor Wood Appoints Cuban General Pedro Peres Mayor of Guantanamo-Ward Line Steamers to Carry Mails and to Be Exempt from Dues. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN.

Santiago DE Cuna, Nov. 11.—Gen Wood telegraphed this morning from Guantanamo to the correspondent of THE SUN here stating that he had appointed Gen. Pedro Perez of the Cuban Army Mayor of Guantanamo, Gen. Wood reached Guantanamo on the gunboat Hist resterday after weathering a flerce gale. Heavy seas boarded the little converted yacht, damaging her upper works considerably.

When he reached Guantanamo, Gen. Wood summoned Gen. Perez and the lender of the other Cuban faction before him and told ther to come to some agreement on a candidate for Mayor. Gen. Perez has been the choice of the citizens of the city and district and Gen. Wood decided to make him Mayor. Gen. Perez tool the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, promising to support American rule so long as the Stars and Stripes float in Cuba. Gen. Wood removed a large number of seless officials and instructed Gen. Perez to nominate men to fill all the necessary places the nominations to be submitted to Gen. Wood for approval.

Gen. Wood told Gen. Perez that the Guantaamo district was the richest and most important part of the province of Santiago and that he must be careful in his selection of men, as he would be held strictly responsible for them. He also told the Cubans that he would give public offices to such of them as showed themsalves deserving. Col. Ray, commander of the Third Immunes, stationed at Guantanamo, was instructed by Gen. Wood to use the publie money for public improvements and to give none of it to loafers.

Gen. Perez voluntarily promised to immediately disband those of his men who had not already received unlimited furloughs and to deposit their arms in the arsenal at Guanta namo as evidence of his good faith toward the Americans. Gen. Wood assured him that if he would do this the Americans would supply rations to his men when they returned to their farms and until they were able to raise crops

for themselves. Cubans here were informed to-day that the Revolutionary Assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur had authorized the disbandment of the Cuban Army and had named the committee to go to Washington to see President McKinley and the one to sit at Mariano to represent the interests of the insurgent army. The action of the Assembly in ordering the dishandment of the army is regarded here as a triumph for Gen. Calixto Garcia. The best he hoved to ac-complish when he left for Santa Cruz was to have the soldiers sent home on furloughs.

The committee that will go to Washington is composed of Gen. Calixto Garcia, Migue lomez, José Antonio Lanuza, Gen. Manuel Sanguilly and José Ramon Villalon. committee to represent the interests of the army consists of Gens. Bafael Portuondo, lualberto Gomes, Aurelio Hevia, Antonio Vivo and Chancho Montagordo. The committees are not made up according to Gen. Gar cia's plans, but all the members are his friends They represent the conservative interests in the revolutionary party. It was intended that Gen. Sanguilly should be Chairman of the Mariano committee, which will be known as the Executive Committee of the Island. He preferred, however, to go to Washington. It is said that the Executive Committee will have full charge of the interests of the revolutionar party until the future status of the island is definitely determined.

Carlos Garcia has received word from his father that he expected to sail for the United States to-night, travelling by way of Havana. Capt. Antonio Garcia went north on the transport Berlin to engage quarters for the committee in New York and Washington.

Walter Donaldson, Collector of Customs, rethat the Ward line steamers are now the regular mail boats, and as such are exempt from the tonnage dues of 20 cents a ton imposed or all vessels entering the ports controlled by the Americans from ports controlled by other nations. The tonnage dues on steamers such as those owned by the Ward line average \$300 s trip, and the new arrangement is equivalent to the payment by the United States Government to the Ward line of a subsidy of that amoun It dispenses with the unnecessary work of col ection of the tonnage dues by the Treasury Department and the refunding of those due by the Post Office Department, and it means by the Post Office Department, and it means the establishment of a fast mail service between Santiago and New York. The arrangement gives much satisfaction here. Under the old arrangement the Ward liners bound for New York from ports of the island under Spanish control avoided Santiago, and the mails were often delayed from one to three weeks. The concession of the tonnage dues in consideration of carrying the mails was made on representations from Gen. Wood.

### TRIPLETS COME TO THE KEATINGS. Father Gets Drunk After Twins Appear and Beats the Ambulance Surgeon.

Mrs. Mary Keating, 33 years old, of 71 Bank street, gave birth yesterday afternoon to a gir baby at 1 o'clock. Her husband, Timothy, in true longshoreman style, started a round of the neighboring saloons to celebrate. He re-turned at 2:30 o'clock and found that another daughter had arrived. This called for anothe celebration, and while he was gone Dr. Gallagher of 192 West Twelfth street was called in to attend Mrs. Keating. At 4 o'clock Mrs. Keating's condition became

At 4 o'clock Mrs. Keating's condition became so serious that an ambulance was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital. It arrived just as Keating came home visibly affected by his two celebrations. Thinking the ambulance was the police patrol wasgen, and that it had come for him, he proceeded to administer a thorough drubbing to Dr. Colton, the ambulance surgeon, who returned to the hospital filled with anger and diagust. Keating set out to celebrate his victory.

In his absence, Dr. Gallagher sent out a second call for an ambulance. When it srrived Dr. Maloney decided to have Mrs. Keating taken to the Emergency Hospital. While on the way there a third daughter was born.

The neighbors are hoping that Keating will not learn of the third visit of the stork, as they are afraid there is not enough liquor left in the neighborhood to supply Keating's demand.

#### MR. CLEVELAND'S BEAGLES LOST. Goes Shooting in the Bain at Cranbury and the Dogs Wander Off.

CRANBURY, N. J., Nov. 11.-Grover Cleveand and a shooting party from Princeton were the guests of James Robbins, a prosper ous farmer living near here, yesterday. It spite of the driving rain they had a good day's shooting and bagged a number of rabbits and shooting and bagged a number of rabbits and quali. A number of prominent citizens of Oranbury were invited to meet Mr. Cleveland but when they got up in the morning and found it raining they decided that Mr. Cleveland sould never come on such a day and they stayed at home. But Mr. Cleveland is made of the inclement weather. He and his host waited several hours for the other guests, and at last began the day's sport by themselves. The expedition proved a costly one to Mr. Cleveland, as he lock a pair of valuable beagle hounds, which were recently presented to him by a friend in the South. The dogs wandered away toward night and nothing has been heard of them since. Half of the country has been out to-day searching for them.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages hiade of the tender meat of dairy-fed fat young porters, daintily seasoned with selected apiess. Try two-pound package at once. Beware of imitations.

### LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH. British Press Optimistic as to the Far Eas Anxious Regarding Egypt.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun, LONDON, Nov. 12.—In the absence of public developments in European politics the papers continue to comment on Lord Salisbury's speech. It is noticeable that the articleoptimistic regarding the situation the Far East and the Philippines. where knowledge of the Anglo-American identity of interests is sufficient to prevent a conflict, but there is still anxiety regarding Egypt, where it is thought trouble will be renewed when Major Marchand has evacuated Fashoda. His departure from Cairo to lead his expedition from Fashoda has been

postponed until Sunday. It is now suggested that the neutralization of Egypt under guarantee of the powers, similar to the new regime in Crete, be advocated as relevant to the Czar's disarmament conference. Of course, England would not listen for a mo ment to such a pretension, but it is thought possible that Russia will urge France to press the question so as to handleap England's activity in the Far East.

It is noticeable that all the Russian journals are dissatisfied with Lord Salisbury's speech The Novoe Vremya condemns his "cynical admission that England intends to advantage her own interests from her new international position with the United States, which threatens the interests of the whole world. Lord Salisbury

therefore in no way allays alarm. "The British mobilization in the year 1899 will perhaps bring a whole series of international events of colossal importance, and prepa rations must be made in advance to meet them.

#### "A REVELATION OF EGUTISM." Salisbury's Speech a Hymn to the Triumph of Material Force.

Special Cabie Desvatch to THE SUN. MADRID, Nov. 11.—The Imparcial, comment-ing on Lord Salisbury's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London Wednesday night, says it was a hymn to the triumph of material force. It leaves sadness and bitterness in the souls of lovers of right and justice. His words about the decadence of the old nations are a revelation of egotism in its most terrible form.

#### WE STIFFEN BRITISH BACKBONE. England, with Our Friendship, Will Sturdily Assert Her Claims in China.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN. LONDON, Nov. 12.-The Standard, comment ing on the political situation, says: "Even if we had to stand alone we should not flinch from the sturdiest assertion of our just claims in of antagonists, but with the United States on our side we feel assured that our forbearance would not be tried nor our determination put to the final test.'

# A VIENNA EDITOR IN DOUBT.

He Wants to Know Whether the British Islands Belong to America.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN. VIENNA, Nov. 11 .- The Reichswehr doubts whether the British Islands still belong to the European continent of to America. It dwells amusingly on the theme, saying that England is tired of Europe and wishes to emigrate to

### the United States. WILLIAM'S PILGRIMAGE ENDED.

The Emperor Boards the Boyal Yacht and Will Sail To-Day for Spain. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BETROUT, Nov. 11.--Emperor William's Eastern pilgrimage has ended. After dinner yesterday the columns of the ancient Temple of the Sun at Baalbek were illuminated with red fire. The Emperor started this morning for Beyrout, where he boarded the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. He will sail to-morrow morning, and is expected to arrive at Cartagena, Spain, on Nov. 19.

### ANDREW CARNEGIE IN CONTEMPT. Did Not Obey a Jury Notice-Order Out for

His Arrest. Because Andrew Carnegie, the steel manufacturer, did not obey a summons of Henry Winthrop Gray, Special Commissioner of Jurors, to appear for examination as to his fitness to serve as a juror, Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court yesterday issued an order for his arrest. The order declares that Mr. Carnegie is in contempt of court, and directs the Sheriff to apprehend h. . While an arrest may be made in such a case, when the order is gives to the Sheriff it is customary to let the delinquent know of Ms contempt so that he can purge himself. John Claffin was in the same predicament some time ago, but he was not arrested, and explained away the alleged contempt, which usually consists of overlook-

ing the notice.
Mr. Carnegie is in Pittsburg.

### CLEANED OUT A SAVINGS BANK. A Visit to a Missouri Town Nets the Cracks-

KIRKSVILLE, Mo., Nov. 11 .- Early this morning safe cracksmen robbed the savings bank of from \$5,000 to \$8,000 in greenbacks, as much in gold, and \$14,000 in bonds, and rifled the safe deposit box of Samuel Reed of Macon, Mo., of \$15,000 in United States bonds. The bank continued business as usual to-day.

# A FORTUNE IN SEALSKINS.

The Russian Barkentine Behring Has a Senson's Catch Worth \$1,000.000.

San Francisco, Nov. 11.-The Russian barkentine Behring is in port from Petropavlovsk.
She brings a season's catch of Russian sealskins and 110 packages of bearskins, and the
cargo is valued at fully \$1,000,000. It includes
273 packages of assorted furs, 619 dry sealskins and 8,491 salted skins.

# Three New Jersey Globe Trotters.

William Camp. Louis Schaeffer and August Ritschell started yesterday from the headquarters of the Congressman McEwan Association, 548 Newark avenue, Jersey City, to make tion, 548 Newark avenue, Jersey City, to make a trip around the world. Each man carried a knapsack from which were suspended cooking utensils. The men wore rough clothing with rough rider hats and military legsings. On the lapel of each man's cost was the inscription "N. J. Globe Trotters". The men are all musicians and they expect to pay their way and reap a profit by giving entertainments.

Unusually Low Tide Impedes Ferry Traffic. The extremely low tide about noon yesterday impeded ferry traffic on the North River. The ferry bridges at the Pennsylvania Railroad and Erie ferries were depressed to such an angle that it was next to impossible for teams with loaded trucks to pull them up the inclined plane. The ferry semployees had a block and fall tackle rigged up and assisted the horses. It was slow work, and the schedule time for running the boats was abandoned for nearly two hours.

# Policeman Kills a Soldier in a Row.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 11.—Policeman William A. Searcy shot and killed Private Benjamin street to-day. Dick was in a row, when the policeman came along and tried to quiet him. Four negroes jumped on Searcy, and Dick took his club. After using him roughly the negroes ran. Searcy pursued Dick. Finally he fired four shots, one taking effect in Dick's left lung. Dick died an hour later. He came from St. Louis. Dick. Company B, Seventh Immunes, on Upper

# Brice Glad the Democrata Lost,

Youngstown, O., Nov. 11 -- Ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice says the result of the election is a good thing for the Democratic party. Had it been successful in electing a majority to the lower house mistaken beliefs as to what caused the result might have arises which would have wrought injury to the party in 1900.

# NEW YORK GREETS MILES.

HE AND ROOSEVELT DIVIDE THE HONORS OF THE EVENING.

The Governor-Elect Sounds the Praises of the Regular Army-An International

Flavor Given to the Occasion by Capt.

Paget, Britain's Naval Representative.

Two men divided the honors of the dinner to ien, Nelson A. Miles at the Walderf-Astoria last night; both soldiers who distinguished themselves in the war with Spain. Gen. Miles himself was, of course, the hero of the occasion, but the notable event of the evening was Col. Theodore Roosevelt's plea for the soldier of Uncle Sam's regular army. Never has Col. Roosevelt spoken with more aggressive carnestness and flery enthusiasm, and never has she borne in more strongly upon his hearers the conviction of the truth he wished to impress. There were men there who had heard him make speeches

of all kinds, and they united in eaying that the brief and rather informal address he made at

last night's banquet showed him at his very

best as a speaker. In one other respect the banquet was nots ble. It was a sort of love feast. Men of all politics were there, and they cheered Roosevelt and the name of President McKinley without reference to party. Seth Low proposed the health of ex-Secretary Tracy; Gen. Miles proposed the health of Gen. Shafter, and to give an international tinge to the proceedings. the greeting to Capt. Paget, the British naval representative in the Cuban war, was equal to that accorded to either Gen. Miles or Col. Roosevelt. From beginning to end the proceedings were marked by the most lively en-

thusiasm. The great banquet room was crowded to its utmost capacity when the diners were all seated, and every box was filled with ladies. All the decorations and dinner arrangements had been contrived to suit the occasion. The monu cards were decorated with a fine full length picture of Gen. Miles, and with seenes from the civil war, the Indian fights and the recent war, in all of which he has engaged. The souvenirs were large rosettes of the tricolor. surmounted by a white dove bearing an olive branch in its beak. The room was profusely decorated with the American flag. It was after 10 o'clock when Joseph H. Choate, the Chairman, rapped for order, and, this being obtained.

"Oh, ye gods and goddesses, we have not come here to talk a distinguished friend to death, but to revel in his company and to express our appreciation of his splendid career and of the magnificent services which he rendered to his country in the late war. forgive myself if I did not first propose the health of him who is first in the hearts of his countrymen to-night-William McKinley, the President of the United States and the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army

and Navy." At this the entire assembly rose and cheered vociferously.

"This is no time to eulogize him," continued Mr. Choate, "but I must refer here to two or three of the great things that have happened in the last five years and culminated in the Here Mr. Choate turned and looked directly

Boosevelt, whereupon Ithere was a

general laugh. "First, the faith of the nation has been firmly "First, the faith of the nation has been firmly set on a basis of pure gold. (Applause.) Second. a general and reasonable prosperity has come, and come to stay. (Greater applause.) Third, the last vestige of Spanish power is driven from the last foot of American earth. (Cheers.) And, lastly, the name and fame of America, have been far advanced among the nations of the earth, so that they all pay to it a respectful deference and a wholesome apprehension (laughter) never before observed. (Great cheers.

Here Mr. Choate read President McKinley's letter of regret, which was followed by three cheers for the President. The speaker continued:

letter of regret, which was followed by three cheers for the President. The speaker continued:

"This is no political occasion, but when my eyes rest upon Col. Boosevelt—Three cheers for Roosevelt, shouted one of the men in front of the table, and Mr. Choate had to stop talking for a while. When he got a chance he went on to explain that there had been such a whirlwind of politics lately that he was glad of a respite. We are here as private citizens," he said, "to express a welcome and godspeed to one of the great soldiers of America. When he appeared upon the soil of Cuba the heart of every officer and soldier was cheered, When he sailed for Cuba the Government of the United States and all the people knew that safety and courage and wisdom sailed with him, and what too much can be said of his glorious and bloodless conquest of Porto Rico? I ask you to rise and drink the health of Gen. Nelson A. Miles."

"God bless him!" shouted an enthusiastic diner, and the cheers that followed made the air quiver. When Gen. Miles got a chance to speak he said:

Joyfally dear is the homeward track

Joyfully dear is the homeward track If we are but sure of a welcome back.

Jeyfally dear is the homeward track
If we are but sure of a welcome back.

Such a generous reception has been extended to-night as few are permitted to enjoy, and I should be wanting in gratitude did I not appreciate the sentiment expressed. I should be vani indeed to ascribe it to myself for for a moment accept it solely as a personal tribute. As an expression of appreciation of the gallant troops which I have the honor to command, it is accepted in behalf of the living, and for them I thank you, as well as for those whose lips are forever silent and whose heroism and sacrifice I know are here remembered, and revered.

This reception is doubly gratifying, for I am delighted to return once more to the shores of the great republic, and also to be welcomed by the men of the great Empire State. For many years New York has seemed like home to me, Passing down Broadway in 1881, at the age of 21, a Lieutenant in a regiment from my native State, eight months later I was honored by that great patriot and stateman, Gov. Morgan, with a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel in one of the New York troops, commanding a regiment. A brigade and at one time therity-two regiments from this State; therefore this greeting from New Yorkers comes home very close to me.

The wars of the past have had their objects.

identified with New York troops, commanding a regiment, a brigade and at one time thrity-two regiments from this State; therefore this greeting from New Yorkers comes home very close to me.

The wars of the past have had their objects, their achievements, and their glorious results. The last war was one in the interest of humanity and on behalf of a heroic people. It has been most remarkable in many respects. It has presented one series of vistories without a single disaster or single defeat. The flag of the United States has not been lowered in a single instance. Not a foot of ground has been surrendered. Not a soldier, gun or rifle has been captured by the enemy. One of the great bleasings to the country in this brief but decisive war has been to firmly unite in bonds of imperishable union all sections of this country, North, South, East and West. Still more, it has given us reason to appreciate our obligation to the mother country for the dignified and nowerful influence of the British Empire in the maintenance of our principles and rights.

There are other fields to conquer. The future opens the door to greater responsibilities. We are ascending to a clearer atmosphere, where we should take a stronger position than ever before occupied by our Government and people. We can no longer confine ourselves to the narrow limits that lave governed us as a people in the past. Much has been said of what has been the rulling policy of the past. This much, I think, is apparent to all, that the grave responsibilities of the nation are too great to be contaminated by personal, partisan, or sectional interests. Our interests are national in the highest degree. They embrace two hem-inspects. They have linear of a hundred millions of the human race. We are getting to that time when we will require not only the ablest men, but many of them in every department, to protect and administer the affairs of the hation. In the impressive lines of the larger of the partment, to protect and administer the affairs of the hation. In the